

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the State Journal.

Mr. Editor:

If a publisher of a political journal has sufficient reasons for abandoning a political party with which he has long been associated, and has supported by his journal, and wishes to join and support another political party, directly opposed in political principles, nobody will deny his right to do so. But when he leaves his old friends, and joins their enemy, his friends have a right to expect that in his journal, he will assign his reasons for the course he has taken, that the public may judge of them, and see whether they are sufficient. And if he is under no obligation to state publicly his reasons, but may silently withdraw, he is certainly under a strong moral obligation to use no fraud or deception in his withdrawal; he is not to hold out false colors in his journal, and represent to his old friends that he is with them, and supporting their cause, when at the same time he is doing all he can to thwart their views and destroy their party. Such a course must be odious in the sight of God, and held in contempt by all honorable men.

Having made these prefatory remarks, I would now call the attention of the reader to the political course of Mr. Eaton, publisher of the North Star. He was one of the pioneers of political antismasonry in this state, and for many years sustained the cause with ability. But last February, at the State Antismasonic Convention, he opposed the nomination of William H. Harrison for President of the United States; he was for Martin Van Buren as he had a right to be. But he made no public declaration then, nor has he since ever published in his newspaper, that he had, or would abandon political antismasonry, or the antismasonic party which supports it; or that he had or would join their deadly foe, the Van Buren party. All that the antismasons have been able to learn from his paper on this subject are some strong circumstances, showing that he has not abandoned political antismasonry; and again, some strong circumstances showing that he has abandoned it. What are those conflicting circumstances? I shall not undertake to point them all out to the reader, but will name some of them.

Mr. Eaton, in a conspicuous place in his paper, has weekly, for many months past published these words with a finger pointing to them:

"THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Opposition to all secret societies open monopolies, and a sturdy defence of the People and Republican Institutions against the power and influence of both."

From reading the words "Opposition to all secret societies," one would naturally suppose that Mr. Eaton continued to be a political antismason, as formerly; and I have no doubt but it was, and has been, his intention that these words should be so understood by his readers in general. Again, directly under this platform, in glaring capitals, are these words:

"DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC TICKET." This, for years, has been the head of the list of the antismasonic candidates for office. By continuing this head, one would naturally suppose that Mr. Eaton intended to have his readers understand that the men named for office in his paper were actually nominated by the antismasonic party, and it is a true list of their candidates. If he did not intend this it is difficult to see what he did intend. Certainly, if Mr. Eaton intended to have his readers understand that these men were all nominated by the Van Buren party, and not one of them by the antismasonic party, it seems he would have headed his list of candidates as it is headed in the Patriot, that is, "Democratic Republican Ticket," and not used the word "Antismasonic." If Mr. Eaton did not intend the head of his list of candidates as a gross fraud upon his readers, he must have known it was a false representation, and calculated to deceive many of his readers, who for years had confided in his political honesty. I do not intend to accuse Mr. Eaton of intentional fraud, but the effect upon his readers is the same as though he intended it; and if he does not correct his error, the public will have a right to consider it as intentional. Then let us wait for the correction.

The strong circumstances, showing that Mr. Eaton has not abandoned political antismasonry are the words in his platform, and the head of his list of candidates upon which I have already remarked.

Now what are the strong circumstances, showing that he has abandoned political antismasonry? Answer: His supporting Martin Van Buren for President contrary to his promise made on the 7th of Dec. last, in the Star, not to support any man for that office, who was not an enemy to all secret societies. He is not suffering the name of a single antismasonic candidate to remain in his paper. His publishing the entire list of candidates nominated by the Van Buren party, although many of them are adhering antismasons. His trying to make a division in the antismasonic party by telling some that they are more democratic than others, and that they ought not to associate. His trying to prejudice the public against the antismasonic party at Montpelier by calling him a federalist, &c. And last and worst of all, his supporting by his paper a candidate who is the father of several bastard children, begotten upon the body of a negro woman, and calling this man "an antismasonic candidate." This is an insult to the antismasonic party, and we hurl back this candidate to the Van Buren party, where he, and Mr. Eaton belong.

I am satisfied that no reliance can be placed on the North Star for political information which particularly relates to the antismasonic party. The antismasonic candidates are not to be found in its columns under the head of "Democratic Antismasonic Ticket." And for a clear Ticket of candidates, the antismasons must have recourse to the State Journal, which is their only political paper in this part of the State, and should be taken and read by every man, who, in principle, is an antismasonic democrat.

In Washington County, and in other parts of the state, the Jacksonians are subscribing liberally for the North Star, as their political paper; and for one, I am willing they should have it, and its publisher too. But I assure you, Mr. Editor, that there must be great chuckling among the Van Buren Jacksonians to think they have got old Mr. Eaton, as they call him, to support Van Buren and masonry; it is what they never

expected to see, and they must wonder at it! I admit it is strange, but no more strange than true!

PLAY FAIR.  
Waitsfield, Aug. 16, 1836.  
P. S. Some may think my name is the same as Fair Play, who lately propounded several interrogatories to Mr. Eaton, respecting a bargain at Montpelier, but the reader will perceive a difference. The names are not the same, nor are the persons.

For the State Journal.

CALEDONIA SENATORS.  
Mr. Editor:—It is somewhere said in the Constitution of this State, "Nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress be eligible to any appointment in the legislature; or of holding any Executive or judicial office under this State." Chap. 11, Sec. 26.

Mr. John Beckwith of Sutton in the County of Caledonia, whose name appears in the columns of the North Star, under the head of "Democratic Antismasonic Ticket," is held up as a suitable candidate to represent this county in the Senate of this State, and the freemen are invited to give their suffrages for him to fill that office. Now it is notorious that Mr. Beckwith holds an office of both profit, and trust, under the authority of Congress: He is a custom house officer, and receives ample pay for his services. This he will not deny. Now it cannot be proper for the freemen to vote for him to be Senator, when he is not eligible by the Constitution. If he should receive every vote in the county, he could not hold a seat in the Senate. But it may be said if he be elected, he may resign his office under the United States, and take his seat in the Senate. I doubt whether by his own subsequent act, he can make himself eligible, when he was not. He must be eligible when the votes were given, or he cannot be constitutionally elected. Then Mr. Beckwith should resign his office before freemen's meeting, or not be voted for to be Senator. Associated with Mr. Beckwith is the Hon. Wm. A. Palmer of Danville another candidate for the Senate. I highly respect Wm. A. Palmer. I have voted for him to be Governor of the State every year he has been a candidate for that office. I voted for him last year; but a majority of the freemen did not, so he was not elected. There being no choice of governor by the people, the members of both branches of the legislature proceeded to make a choice, and what pleased me well, the Antismasons stuck to Gov. Palmer, and voted for him fifty-three times, and then would not give him up, only on condition, that the other two parties would stop voting for their candidates, and they were obliged to knuckle, and the Antismasons had their Lieutenant for Governor, who was an Antismason. And this was an Antismasonic victory after all. And Governor Palmer has no reason to complain, for the Antismasons stuck to him like good fellows. The Antismasons made him governor three years in succession before last year, and this helped him to his salary of \$750 a year, amounting to \$2250 in the three years. This sum is not to be sneezed at. Now think ye, that Gov. Palmer will forget his old Antismasonic friends? The Jackson party have always been claiming him, and at the same time would not vote for him. It is now a trick of the Jackson party in getting him up as a candidate for the Senate. By doing this they hope they shall help Mr. Beckwith to votes, and shall make a division in the Antismasonic ranks; but they will find themselves mistaken. I hope the Jackson men will vote for Wm. A. Palmer, and see if they "don't catch a tartar." They have certainly claimed him long enough, and now is the time to vote. They do not intend to vote for him, but they wish Antismasons to vote for him and Beckwith so as to divide our party. What evidence have they, that Gov. Palmer is a Jackson man? Has he ever attended any of their conventions, or taken any part in their proceedings? Not he. Has any Antismason ever heard him speak favorably of the Jackson party? Not to my knowledge. Is not Gov. Palmer satisfied with the Honors and Cash, which he the Antismasons have clothed him? If he is a reasonable man, he must be. Will he be guilty of ingratitude towards his old friends? NO, NO. I know Gov. Palmer to be a sound democrat; he holds to rotation in office, and is willing to divide the honors and profits of office, with his fellow citizens. He knows he has had his full share at the public crib, and is willing to stand back for others. It always injures a man to stand too long at the crib: he grows fat, and lazy; and this is not the worst of it; he is too apt to forget all his democratic principles; he becomes haughty, and overbearing, and begins to think there is nobody in the world, but himself; and he must have the control of everything all around him. Now this is rank Aristocracy brought on by standing too long at the public crib, and the only cure for it is private life. Notwithstanding I respect Gov. Palmer for his democratic antismasonic principles, I do not feel it my duty, as a democrat, and Antismason to vote for him to be Senator; I think he has been fully fed, and it is time for him to step back a little and make room for others. I shall vote for SILAS HOUGHTON of Lyndon and WALTER HARVEY of Barre; for I find, that these gentlemen at a regular Antismasonic County Convention held at Danville on the 19th of June 1836, were nominated as candidates for Senators. And what gives me great satisfaction, I find that the old DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC, JONAS FISK was Chairman of this Convention. There is no mistake about him: no fraud where he presides: his name is sufficient evidence, that the above named gentlemen were regularly nominated Senators for this county. Then Antismasons! to the polls, and do your duty. Show yourselves men, and be not frightened. The enemy make a great noise with their powder, but they have no bullets in their guns. Dash along, and we will show them how it is done.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

Middlesex.

The freemen of Middlesex, friendly to the election of Harrison and Granger, are requested to meet at the Centre School House in said town on SATURDAY the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Town Representative.

WM. S. CLARK,  
HORACE HOLDEN,  
JONA. WEBSTER,  
Town Committee.

For the State Journal.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.  
Mr. Editor:—Through the medium of your paper I wish to call the attention of the freemen of the fifth Congressional District to the coming election.

For a number of years I have been an observer of political movements and events, and at no time, since my recollection, have I witnessed such inattention, such supineness on the part of the true friends of the people as exists at this time with regard to the coming Congressional Election. And why is it? Is there no necessity of labor? Are we safe? Are we sure of a triumph without an exertion?—Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty. And can we, with this sentiment continually in our minds—can we, with this truth engraven upon our hearts, mistake its meaning or disregard its import? The hand-writing is upon the wall in characters more legible than were those at the feast of Belshazzar, and shall we longer remain inactive? Can we hope for victory without a struggle? If not, let us awake from our lethargy and prepare for the onset.

There are two candidates presented for the suffrages of the people—the Hon. Henry F. James, the present incumbent and Gen. Isaac Fletcher. Between these two we are to choose; and what freeman, who loves his Country, who reveres her institutions, can hesitate in his choice—can falter or waver in the course to pursue? The former an honest intelligent democrat of the Jeffersonian School, and nominated by a convention of the people—the latter, an individual who has wavered, faltered and shuffled for office, who has been a member of all parties—all things by turns and nothing long—and who was nominated by a packed convention of office holders and hungry expectants.

Gen. Fletcher is a member of that party which possesses no principles by which it is governed, but sails under a flag which bears the broad and black inscription "To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished;" and if elected, would watch the Magician's wand instead of the interests of the people.

In the choice of men it matters little, if they be "honest capable and faithful;" but in the choice of principles there is a responsibility resting upon every one which the honor and welfare of our country demand should not be passed over without much reflection. And that man, who will support and carry out with energy and ability the pure principles of civil and religious liberty, is the individual who is entitled to and ought to receive our support: Such a man is the Hon. Henry F. James.

Mr. James has been a member of Congress during two sessions, and though he has not troubled the House and expended the public treasures in making long speeches, yet he has ever been at his post, a faithful sentinel of the people; and when he has been called upon to record his vote on any question, it has been done fearlessly and with a view to advance the interests of the people and sustain the honor and character of the nation. Let the true friends of the Constitution and the Country search the journals of Congress during the two last sessions, and wherever they find the name of Mr. James, accorded on any question they will be satisfied with the vote—will be satisfied that they have a man to represent them whose mind soars above the shackles of party—whose principles are the principles of the friends of true liberty. How was it when Martin Van Buren and his fawning slaves were exerting themselves to take from the people thirty millions of their money to use as party bribes in elevating the Dutchman to the office of the Presidency? Mr. James, true to the Constitution, the Country and the People, put his veto upon the measure, and voted to place the money where it belonged—in the hands of the people. What would Isaac Fletcher have done, if he had been in Congress in the room of Mr. James? If he had been true to his party and his leader, he would have given it to Martin Van Buren and his hirelings to be expended in party bribes! Let this be remembered on the day of battle.

Among the old and tried friends of the "Supremacy of the Laws" in this State, Mr. James stands pre-eminent. A pioneer in the cause, he has firmly and steadfastly maintained his position, neither turning to the right nor to the left. He is now carrying out his principles, by opposing for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, that man who has ever been firm in his opposition to liberal principles and the interests of the people, and by supporting for that station WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the champion of the people and the firm and unwavering supporter of the "Supremacy of the Laws." Let, then, every freeman, who loves his country, who regards her Constitution, who despises the low intrigues of political demagogues, who is desirous of maintaining the true principles of democracy, go to the polls on the first Tuesday of September next and deposit his ballot for the Hon. Henry F. James to represent this district in the United States Congress.

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trampled upon to gratify the ambition of one, who will scatter among his followers the prey and the spoil; and thus raise himself into power? Must all the bright luminaries, which have shed their cheering light upon our hills and through our valleys be cast down and obscured by the influence of a base star? Can the independent yeomanry of Vermont be coaxed, or driven into the ranks of Van Buren? A man, that has always been hostile to Antismasonry, that can fawn and compliment the Pope, and basely violate the rights of every freeman to purchase Southern votes. I ask not what has been the private character of Martin Van Buren; but I do ask, what are his qualifications for public office? What public virtues have ever been practised by him? What are the public services he has ever performed? What noble quality did he ever possess? What honorable or useful act did he ever perform? I acknowledge, that I have never known one good quality, he possessed, or action that he had performed. And in vain do I enquire, what are his qualifications for the presidency, or his claims to that high office. I believe he is utterly destitute of all such qualifications; that he has no such claims. And I will not vote for such a man; a man that will sell his birthright, and muzzle the press, for a mess of pottage. If desperate men will have such a bramble to reign over them, they must have him, but I will have no part in him, or in those who, for party purposes, are trying to exalt him. Abimelech was a crafty, unprincipled aspirant for office. He knew how to flatter those, whom he wished to bring into his views. "Remember also that I am your bone and your flesh." Charming words, and they gave him silver out of the house of Baalberith, wherewith Abimelech hired vain and light persons, which followed him." By the aid of these men he slew all his brethren, and secured the crown to himself. It is no new thing for aspirants for office to be supplied with money from the public treasury to hire light and vain persons to help them into office. And when they have secured their object, it is no uncommon thing for them to treat those, who have hoisted them into office, as Abimelech did the men of Shechem. Let those, who are ready to help the New York Abimelech into the presidency, read the parable of Jotham (Judges, 9.) and pause, lest fire come out of this bramble and consume them as well as their neighbors.

AN OLD ANTIMASON.

For the State Journal.

REMARKS UPON THE STATE OF AMERICAN EDUCATION. No. 5.

Admitting that books shall have been improved to the extent of their susceptibility, yet, without the aid of explanatory instructions, they would be found altogether inadequate to the accomplishment of their object. It is not sufficient that the child is sent to school to acquire information, or that it is in possession of the ordinary means of its accomplishment; but it should be known to have acquired it; and the acquisition of no individual day should be permitted to pass unexamined, nor unrewarded by its appropriate commendation. How many of those, whose education is already finished, can recollect a solitary instance, during their course of common school instruction, in which they were annoyed with a single inquiry after the definition of a word or the meaning of a sentence.

Up to the present moment, I am constrained to believe that teachers, generally, are not only neglectful of their duty, but if they are incompetent to its fulfillment. This is a capital defect which, while it continues, must render all attempts to facilitate early instruction nearly abortive.

It should be repeated, therefore, that too much importance cannot be attached to the manufacture of teachers, nor too much patronage bestowed on those who shall have attained the requisite qualifications.

A late attempt has been made by our legislature, in imitation of the long established and unsuccessful precedent of a sister state, to improve the character and utility of our common schools, by the constitution of a board of censors or committee of examination, to inspect and decide upon the qualifications of teachers, which has been in its operation, a luminous commentary upon Don Quixote's rencontre with the wind mill.

What signifies the organization of a board of censors, constituted, in many instances, of persons too illiterate to instruct a child in the acquisition of the alphabet, or admitting, what at present is most undeniably inadmissible, the competency of the boards throughout the state, while, of those who would offer themselves as teachers, nine out of ten, upon the fairest examination, would deserve to be rejected? If this unfortunate disproportion of competency attach to teachers, and what I think admissible, a much greater to the boards of examiners, what but a total failure, can be reasonably expected, from the operation of the act alluded to?

Economy, also, which has been long proverbial in New England, has been, upon this subject, most shamefully neglected. Cheapness, rather than proficiency, has been, too generally, the criterion of the teacher's eligibility, which, to the employer, very well accords with the adoption of the penny razor which was acknowledged, not only to shave, but to shave most horribly. It may be, pertinently, asked whether that portion of the lifetime of an individual usually expended at a common school, is of so little value, in the construction of human character, that it may be squandered with impunity, or whether the child, which is, perhaps, not unfrequently the case, should be driven, reluctantly, to school, merely to avoid its annoyance at home? Is it not to be regretted that millions have been annually expended in the encouragement of indolence, roguery, and pedantry, or that two hundred years should have elapsed with little more than the shadow of improvement in the mode of educating children, in this land of yankees and inventions?

But facts are cited that wince doing. And' down he departed."

Examine a child, in regard to its classical acquirements, who has obtained the reputation of a first rate scholar, you will doubtless find him able to spell and pronounce, unhesitatingly, words whose unchristian length and jaw-men stutter, whilst he is at the same time unable to define those of the most simple import. He will repeat to you, with verbal precision, whole chapters, and, even books of the sacred scriptures without being able to explain the practical application of a

single principle they were designed to promulgate. He will recite, verbatim, the rules of arithmetic, from addition to mensuration, without having recognized the least analogy between them, or being competent to cast the interest on a note of hand, unembarrassed by endorsement. He will rehearse our national bill of rights, and, perhaps, the whole written constitution of its government without knowing the definition of civil liberty, or whether human slavery, or the right to discuss its merits, is congenial with the spirit it breathes. Notwithstanding all will agree that this is not as it should be, yet it has gone on almost uninterrupted, being confirmed by habit and the superstitions of mankind.

Remedies have been, from time to time, suggested, which have promised, to the sanguine, no contemptible degree of success, yet, as yet, the lane of all social improvement and concord, has scarcely with-held the resources by which, alone, they could have been successful.

Practical education is indispensable to the preservation of a republican government, and should be, therefore, as universally and equally diffused as is consistent with the constitutional inequality of human capacity. And as it is the interest, consequently it should be held the property of the government, and ample resources accordingly supplied.

Mere speculative science, on the other hand, should be sustained by the resources of its exclusive votaries, until it shall have a right to demand remunerative consideration from its practical utility. While avarice shall hound human reason, mankind will not appreciate the advantages which a community would infallibly derive from a free diffusion of useful learning among its members, nor will they impute the safety with which they are enabled to prosecute their intercourse with society, to the present, though imperfect state of classical and religious education. To him who would withhold his contribution from the education of the poor, I would suggest the very great obligation he is under to the liberality of others which, alone, enables him to travel the public highways with an unbroken head.

CINCINNATUS.

MOB IN CINCINNATI—DESTRUCTION OF MR. BIRNEY'S PRESS.

On the 23d of July, a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, (so it calls itself,) convened to decide whether they would permit the publication or distribution of abolition papers in that city. Resolutions were adopted, openly recommending violent and lawless measures for the suppression of the Philanthropist, unless it should be absolutely discontinued, at the warning thus given.—The paper of course was not discontinued, so on the 30th the mob proceeded to execute, in broad daylight, the sentence pronounced on the 23d. Notice having been previously given, at 6 o'clock P. M., a large concourse of people assembled at the Exchange, a President and Secretary were appointed, and thus organized, and having resolved in due form, to do the work of destruction, they proceeded to the office of the Philanthropist, broke in, smashed the windows, and demolished everything they could lay their hands on, scattered the editor's book and papers in the street, dragged the press, and shouts of triumph, to the river, broke it in pieces, and threw the fragments to the bottom.

Their savage fury not yet satiated, they next rushed to Birney's house, shouting his name, and demanding his presence. He was absent, and his son, a youth of seventeen, appeared, and begged them to respect his helpless family and private property? They then left the house, and after perpetrating various outrages in other parts of the city, and making a fruitless attempt to get possession of Mr. Donaldson, (Treasurer of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society,) they were at length checked by the Mayor, as they were about to direct their fury against a building containing two of the City Banks—they supposing Birney to be there. What the Mayor was about while the mob was raging through the city, demolishing houses, and threatening the lives of citizens, we do not learn; but when the cash of the money changers was in danger, he was wonderfully prompt—and declared "in a determined manner, that he would order the police to fire on the first man who attempted to make any disturbance." We have no room for comments, it, indeed, any were needed.—Liberator.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE CINCINNATI MOB.

The Cincinnati Whig has an account of the late disgraceful riot got up at that place ten days since. The Whig allows that the outrages which occurred were of a most unfortunate and disreputable character, but says:

"The incendiary Abolitionists among us have been the wicked cause of a reproach to our city that every man must lament. Those heartless fanatics have sinned with their eyes open, and after having been appealed to by every consideration of patriotism and good order, and warned of the inevitable consequences of their mad and diabolical determination to persist in the publication of their loathsome paper, they yet had the hardihood and audacity, in their manifesto in reply to the citizens' committee, to insult our southern brethren condemn the proceedings of the great Anti-Slavery meeting, recently held in the Market House, and unblushingly, in defiance of the almost unanimous voices here, to proclaim the most disgusting and revolutionary sentiments."

If such arguments as these are a justification of the Cincinnati riot, there is no outrage and violence which cannot be excused by similar considerations. Suppose the Whigs should take into their heads to suppress the Evening Post for supporting Mr. Van Buren, suppose they should call a meeting on the subject, and pass resolutions appointing a committee to remonstrate with us, and to tell us that if we persisted they would not be answerable for the consequences, and suppose in their concluding resolutions they should threaten that if we did not abandon the cause of democracy, they would compel us to do it by violence. What answer should we naturally give, what answer should we be bound to give to such remonstrances and such threats? The answer of defence, open, unshrinking defence. If we did otherwise, we should confess ourselves to be cowards and slaves. Suppose then, the Whigs in their just indignation, should assemble a mob and break into our office, destroy our papers, burn our

books, scatter our types, hove out our press, drag it to the East River, break it to pieces, and throw it into the dock, and not content with this, should search the city for the conductors and their friends to commit violence on their persons. Would any single print in this city venture to disgrace itself by speaking of such an outrage in the terms used by the Cincinnati Whig? Would it venture to say:

"The incendiary Van Burenites among us have been the wicked cause of a reproach to our city that every man must lament. These heartless fanatics have sinned with their eyes open, and after having been appealed to by every consideration of patriotism and good order, and warned of the inevitable consequences of their mad and diabolical determination to persist in the publication of their loathsome paper, &c. &c."

We will not pursue the parallel any further; the ridiculousness of treating the question in this manner is too evident. It was the folly and madness of the mob and their leaders which have brought this reproach on Cincinnati, and not the conduct of those who simply persisted in the exercise of a liberty secured to them by law. The tyranny of Austria might as well say to those whom it imprisons for talking politics, that the fault was their own and not that of the government, which imprisoned them only to make them silent. The press in our country is free from legal tyranny; it must be free, also, from the more terrible tyranny of mobs.

TOWN MEETING.

The friends of Harrison and Granger, the PRACTICAL Democrats and opposers of Gag-Laws had an overflowing meeting at the Court House on Friday. Never has anything like it been known in Montpelier. However it may be elsewhere, the spirit of the people of Montpelier is up!

Another meeting of the friends of Harrison and Granger will be held at the same place NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, at precisely 7 o'clock.

Another meeting still will be held at the Centre Meeting House on THURSDAY, the 1st of September, at 1 P. M.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The great importance of the pending political canvass must be our apology for devoting this number almost exclusively to matters connected with that subject.

We ask attention to the communications of our numerous correspondents. All of them are exceedingly well written and well timed. Many communications are unavoidably omitted for want of room.

Articles for the next number should be received by Thursday evening.

Printed Votes may be had at this Office.

REMOVAL.

BAYLIES